

few errors in the rendering of personal names, as Dr. Heemann for Dr. Heermann, and Dr. Holden for Dr. Holder, due doubtless to obscure manuscripts; and the lists of mammals, fishes and reptiles are marred by serious typographical errors. But these are slight defects in a work otherwise exceedingly creditable. The twenty-five plates give facsimiles of letters from Baird, Sclater and Dresser; several portraits of the subject of the memoir, of his wife, of Baird, Dr. William Wood, Henry E. Dresser, and Charles Hallock; views of the Boardman residences at Milltown and Calais, interior views of his Bird Museum at Calais, etc. Boardman's list of 'St. Croix Birds,' originally published in 1862, and thus forming one of the earliest local bird lists of the United States, was republished and brought down to date in the Calais 'Weekly Times' in 1899 and 1900; this revised list is here republished (pp. 300-316), "without change" except to substitute the A. O. U. nomenclature for the obsolete nomenclature of forty years ago, previously employed on both occasions. It numbers 274 species, briefly annotated. The 'Natural History Sketches' would have increased interest had the date and place of publication been added, as has been done in the case of the 'Minor Notes on Natural History.'—J. A. A.

Pearson's 'Three Summers among the Birds of Russian Lapland.'—This is a narrative of three¹ ornithological expeditions to Russian Lapland, made respectively in 1899, 1901, and 1903. Various points along the coast were visited, considerable time being spent near the mouth of the Ukanskæ River, and a trip was made southward from Kola into the interior. The preface gives a brief notice of previous ornithological explorations of the region and of published accounts of them, including his own journey in 1895, recounted in 'Beyond Petsora Eastward.' The observations made during the three journeys take the form of a daily record of the author's experiences and thus have a setting and a freshness that would be lost in a more formal method of presentation; there being, however, only the briefest summary by species (Appendix I), recourse must be had to the index to find all that has been recorded of any particular bird. But the narrative is not lacking in interest, aside from its ornithological bearings, while the conditions of bird life in this dreary region are thus brought graphically before the reader. Thus, under date of June 2, 1899, at Devkin Bay, we read: "Near the house were fifteen to twenty Shore-Larks (*Otocorys alpestris*), feeding on a small piece of uncovered ground; while two White Wagtails flitted about from doorstep

¹ Three Summers among | the Birds of | Russian Lapland | By | Henry J. Pearson | author of "Beyond Petsora Eastward" | With History of | Saint Triphon's Monastery | and Appendices | London | R. H. Porter | 7 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. | 1904—8vo, pp. i-xvi+1-216, 68 half-tone plates, and map.

to water-trough as tame as London sparrows. The first Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) we had seen this year rose near the shore as we rowed in from the ship. Except these and a stray Herring-Gull the place was a desert to-day as far as bird-life was concerned. We could hardly expect it to be otherwise when the whole country, except the Shore-Larks' patch, was buried under two or three feet of snow! And this on the 2nd of June."

The first three chapters (pp. 1-169) contain the narrative of the three expeditions; the fourth (pp. 170-192) gives a history of Saint Triphon's Monastery, founded about 1532; Appendix I (pp. 192-201) is a tabular list of 182 species of birds observed by the author and others, the table giving twelve different stations. A second appendix (pp. 202-209) relates to food and equipment, giving not only lists of foods, clothing, implements, etc., required, but much practical advice as to outfit and camp arrangements. Of the 68 excellent half-tone plates, about one third are ornithological, the rest being views of the country and its Lapp inhabitants and their mode of life.—J. A. A.

Jacobs's 'The Haunts of the Golden-winged Warbler.'—In this small brochure¹ Mr. Jacobs gives the results of his studies of the Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), which he has found to be a common breeding bird at Wainsburg, Pa., where he has made it the subject of special observation for the last dozen years or more. He describes in detail and illustrates its favorite haunts, and its nest and eggs. Its nesting habits and eggs are very fully described; in nineteen nests the number of eggs ranged from three to six, the prevailing number being four. The period of incubation appears to be about ten days, and in ten days more the young are able to leave the nest.—J. A. A.

Scott on the Rearing of Wild Finches by Foster-parents of other Species.²—Experiments were made by placing the eggs of Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*), Field Sparrows (*Spizella pusilla*), Yellow-winged Sparrows (*Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*), Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*), and Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) under canaries, by which they were hatched and the young carefully nursed. In the case of the young Song Sparrows, though solicitously attended by the hen canary,

¹Gleanings No. III. The Haunts of the Golden-winged Warbler. (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*.) With Notes on Migration, Nest-building, Song, Food, Young, Eggs, etc. Illustrated. By J. Warren Jacobs, Waynesburg, Pa., Independent Printing Company. 1904. 8vo. pp. 30, 5 half-tone plates and a color chart.

²An Account of Some Experiments in Rearing Wild Finches by Foster-parent Birds. By W. E. D. Scott, Science, N. S., Vol. XIX, No. 483, pp. 551-554, April 1, 1904.